

(1) the population of women veterans reached nearly 2,000,000, which represents a significant increase from 713,000 women veterans in 1980; and

(2) women veterans constitute approximately 10 percent of the total veteran population;

Whereas an estimated 1 in 3 women veterans enrolled in the healthcare system of the Department of Veterans Affairs report having experienced military sexual trauma (MST) during their military service;

Whereas the United States is proud of, and appreciates, the service of all women veterans who have demonstrated great skill, sacrifice, and commitment to defending the principles upon which the United States was founded and which the United States continues to uphold;

Whereas women veterans have unique stories and should be encouraged to share their recollections through the Veterans History Project, a part of the American Folklife Center at the Library of Congress, which has worked since 2000 to collect and share the personal accounts of wartime veterans in the United States; and

Whereas, by designating June 12, 2021, as “Women Veterans Appreciation Day”, the Senate can—

(1) highlight the growing presence of women in the Armed Forces and the National Guard; and

(2) pay respect to women veterans for their patriotic military service: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate designates June 12, 2021, as “Women Veterans Appreciation Day” to recognize the service and sacrifices of women veterans who have served valiantly on behalf of the United States.

EXPRESSING SUPPORT FOR THE DESIGNATION OF OCTOBER 3 THROUGH OCTOBER 9, 2021, AS NATIONAL 4-H WEEK

Mr. SCHUMER. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry be discharged from further consideration and the Senate now proceed to S. Res. 418.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the resolution by title.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

A resolution (S. Res. 418) expressing support for the designation of October 3 through October 9, 2021, as “National 4-H Week”.

There being no objection, the committee was discharged and the Senate proceeded to consider the resolution.

Mr. SCHUMER. I ask unanimous consent that the resolution be agreed to, the preamble be agreed to, and that the motions to reconsider be considered made and laid upon the table.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The resolution (S. Res. 418) was agreed to.

The preamble was agreed to.

(The resolution, with its preamble, is printed in the RECORD of October 7, 2021, under “Submitted Resolutions.”)

AUTHORIZING THE USE OF THE ATRIUM IN THE PHILIP A. HART SENATE OFFICE BUILDING FOR A BIPARTISAN HALLOWEEN DOG PARADE ON OCTOBER 27, 2021

Mr. SCHUMER. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the consideration of S. Res. 422, submitted earlier today.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the resolution by title.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

A resolution (S. Res. 422) authorizing the use of the atrium in the Philip A. Hart Senate Office Building for a bipartisan Halloween dog parade on October 27, 2021.

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the resolution.

Mr. SCHUMER. Thank God we got this one through.

I ask unanimous consent that the resolution be agreed to, the preamble be agreed to, and that the motions to reconsider be considered made and laid upon the table with no intervening action or debate.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The resolution (S. Res. 422) was agreed to.

The preamble was agreed to.

(The resolution, with its preamble, is printed in today’s RECORD under “Submitted Resolutions.”)

AMENDING TITLE VI OF THE SOCIAL SECURITY ACT

Mr. SCHUMER. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the immediate consideration of S. 3011, which was introduced earlier today.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the bill by title.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

A bill (S. 3011) to amend title VI of the Social Security Act to allow States and local governments to use coronavirus relief funds provided under the American Rescue Plan Act for infrastructure projects, improve the Local Assistance and Tribal Consistency Fund, provide Tribal governments with more time to use Coronavirus Relief Fund payments, and for other purposes.

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill.

Mr. SCHUMER. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that the bill be considered read a third time and passed, and that the motion to reconsider be considered made and laid upon the table with no intervening action or debate.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The bill (S. 3011) was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, was read the third time, and passed as follows:

S. 3011

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the “State, Local, Tribal, and Territorial Fiscal Recov-

ery, Infrastructure, and Disaster Relief Flexibility Act”.

SEC. 2. AUTHORITY TO USE CORONAVIRUS RELIEF FUNDS FOR INFRASTRUCTURE PROJECTS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Title VI of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 801 et seq.), as amended by section 40909 of the Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act, is amended—

(1) in section 602—

(A) in subsection (a)(1), by inserting “(except as provided in subsection (c)(5))” after “December 31, 2024”; and

(B) in subsection (c)—

(i) in paragraph (1)—

(I) in the matter preceding subparagraph (A), by striking “paragraph (3)” and inserting “paragraphs (3), (4), and (5)”; and

(II) by amending subparagraph (C) to read as follows:

“(C) for the provision of government services up to an amount equal to the greater of—

“(i) the amount of the reduction in revenue of such State, territory, or Tribal government due to the COVID-19 public health emergency relative to revenues collected in the most recent full fiscal year of the State, territory, or Tribal government prior to the emergency; or

“(ii) \$10,000,000;”;

(III) in subparagraph (D), by striking the period at the end and inserting “; or”; and

(IV) by adding at the end the following new subparagraph:

“(E) to provide emergency relief from natural disasters or the negative economic impacts of natural disasters, including temporary emergency housing, food assistance, financial assistance for lost wages, or other immediate needs.”; and

(ii) by adding at the end the following new paragraph:

“(5) AUTHORITY TO USE FUNDS FOR CERTAIN INFRASTRUCTURE PROJECTS.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—Subject to subparagraph (C), notwithstanding any other provision of law, a State, territory, or Tribal government receiving a payment under this section may use funds provided under such payment for projects described in subparagraph (B), including, to the extent consistent with guidance or rules issued by the Secretary or the head of a Federal agency to which the Secretary has delegated authority pursuant to subparagraph (C)(iv)—

“(i) in the case of a project eligible under section 117 of title 23, United States Code, or section 5309 or 6701 of title 49, United States Code, to satisfy a non-Federal share requirement applicable to such a project; and

“(ii) in the case of a project eligible for credit assistance under the TIFIA program under chapter 6 of title 23, United States Code—

“(I) to satisfy a non-Federal share requirement applicable to such a project; and

“(II) to repay a loan provided under such program.

“(B) PROJECTS DESCRIBED.—A project referred to in subparagraph (A) is any of the following:

“(i) A project eligible under section 117 of title 23, United States Code.

“(ii) A project eligible under section 119 of title 23, United States Code.

“(iii) A project eligible under section 124 of title 23, United States Code, as added by the Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act.

“(iv) A project eligible under section 133 of title 23, United States Code.

“(v) An activity to carry out section 134 of title 23, United States Code.

“(vi) A project eligible under section 148 of title 23, United States Code.

“(vii) A project eligible under section 149 of title 23, United States Code.

“(viii) A project eligible under section 151(f) of title 23, United States Code, as added by the Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act.

“(ix) A project eligible under section 165 of title 23, United States Code.

“(x) A project eligible under section 167 of title 23, United States Code.

“(xi) A project eligible under section 173 of title 23, United States Code, as added by the Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act.

“(xii) A project eligible under section 175 of title 23, United States Code, as added by the Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act.

“(xiii) A project eligible under section 176 of title 23, United States Code, as added by the Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act.

“(xiv) A project eligible under section 202 of title 23, United States Code.

“(xv) A project eligible under section 203 of title 23, United States Code.

“(xvi) A project eligible under section 204 of title 23, United States Code.

“(xvii) A project eligible under the program for national infrastructure investments (commonly known as the ‘Rebuilding American Infrastructure with Sustainability and Equity (RAISE) grant program’).

“(xviii) A project eligible for credit assistance under the TIFIA program under chapter 6 of title 23, United States Code.

“(xix) A project that furthers the completion of a designated route of the Appalachian Development Highway System under section 14501 of title 40, United States Code.

“(xx) A project eligible under section 5307 of title 49, United States Code.

“(xxi) A project eligible under section 5309 of title 49, United States Code.

“(xxii) A project eligible under section 5311 of title 49, United States Code.

“(xxiii) A project eligible under section 5337 of title 49, United States Code.

“(xxiv) A project eligible under section 5339 of title 49, United States Code.

“(xxv) A project eligible under section 6703 of title 49, United States Code, as added by the Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act.

“(xxvi) A project eligible under title I of the Housing and Community Development Act of 1974 (42 U.S.C. 5301 et seq.).

“(xxvii) A project eligible under the bridge replacement, rehabilitation, preservation, protection, and construction program under paragraph (1) under the heading ‘HIGHWAY INFRASTRUCTURE PROGRAM’ under the heading ‘FEDERAL HIGHWAY ADMINISTRATION’ under the heading ‘DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION’ under title VIII of division J of the Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act.

“(C) LIMITATIONS; APPLICATION OF REQUIREMENTS.—

“(i) LIMITATION ON AMOUNTS TO BE USED FOR INFRASTRUCTURE PROJECTS.—

“(I) IN GENERAL.—The total amount that a State, territory, or Tribal government may use from a payment made under this section for uses described in subparagraph (A) shall not exceed the greater of—

“(aa) \$10,000,000; and

“(bb) 30 percent of such payment.

“(II) RULE OF APPLICATION.—The spending limitation under subclause (I) shall not apply to any use of funds permitted under paragraph (1), and any such use of funds shall be disregarded for purposes of applying such spending limitation.

“(ii) LIMITATION ON OPERATING EXPENSES.—Funds provided under a payment made under this section shall not be used for operating expenses of a project described in clauses (xx) through (xxiv) of subparagraph (B).

“(iii) APPLICATION OF REQUIREMENTS.—Except as otherwise determined by the Secretary or the head of a Federal agency to which the Secretary has delegated authority pursuant to clause (iv) or provided in this section—

“(I) the requirements of section 60102 of the Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act shall apply to funds provided under a payment made under this section that are used pursuant to subparagraph (A) for a project described in clause (xxvi) of subparagraph (B) that relates to broadband infrastructure;

“(II) the requirements of titles 23, 40, and 49 of the United States Code, title I of the Housing and Community Development Act of 1974 (42 U.S.C. 5301 et seq.), and the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (42 U.S.C. 4321 et seq.) shall apply to funds provided under a payment made under this section that are used for projects described in subparagraph (B); and

“(III) a State government receiving a payment under this section may use funds provided under such payment for projects described in clauses (i) through (xxvii) of subparagraph (B), as applicable, that—

“(aa) demonstrate progress in achieving a state of good repair as required by the State’s asset management plan under section 119(e) of title 23, United States Code; and

“(bb) support the achievement of 1 or more performance targets of the State established under section 150 of title 23, United States Code.

“(iv) OVERSIGHT.—The Secretary may delegate oversight and administration of the requirements described in clause (iii) to the appropriate Federal agency.

“(v) SUPPLEMENT, NOT SUPPLANT.—Amounts from a payment made under this section that are used by a State, territory, or Tribal government for uses described in subparagraph (A) shall supplement, and not supplant, other Federal, State, territorial, Tribal, and local government funds (as applicable) otherwise available for such uses.

“(D) REPORTS.—The Secretary, in consultation with the Secretary of Transportation, shall provide periodic reports on the use of funds by States, territories, and Tribal governments under subparagraph (A).

“(E) AVAILABILITY.—Funds provided under a payment made under this section to a State, territory, or Tribal government shall remain available for obligation for a use described in subparagraph (A) through December 31, 2024, except that no amount of such funds may be expended after September 30, 2026.”; and

(2) in subsection 603—

(A) in subsection (a), by inserting “(except as provided in subsection (c)(6))” after “December 31, 2024”; and

(B) in subsection (c)—

(i) in paragraph (1)—

(I) in the matter preceding subparagraph (A), by striking “paragraphs (3) and (4)” and inserting “paragraphs (3), (4), (5), and (6)”; and

(II) by amending subparagraph (C) to read as follows:

“(C) for the provision of government services up to an amount equal to the greater of—

“(i) the amount of the reduction in revenue of such metropolitan city, nonentitlement unit of local government, or county due to the COVID-19 public health emergency relative to revenues collected in the most recent full fiscal year of the metropolitan city, nonentitlement unit of local government, or county to the emergency; or

“(ii) \$10,000,000;”;

(III) in subparagraph (D), by striking the period at the end and inserting “; or”; and

(IV) by adding at the end the following new subparagraph:

“(E) to provide emergency relief from natural disasters or the negative economic impacts of natural disasters, including temporary emergency housing, food assistance, financial assistance for lost wages, or other immediate needs.”; and

(ii) by adding at the end the following new paragraph:

“(6) AUTHORITY TO USE FUNDS FOR CERTAIN INFRASTRUCTURE PROJECTS.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—Subject to subparagraph (B), notwithstanding any other provision of law, a metropolitan city, nonentitlement unit of local government, or county receiving a payment under this section may use funds provided under such payment for projects described in subparagraph (B) of section 602(c)(5), including, to the extent consistent with guidance or rules issued by the Secretary or the head of a Federal agency to which the Secretary has delegated authority pursuant to subparagraph (B)(iv)—

“(i) in the case of a project eligible under section 117 of title 23, United States Code, or section 5309 or 6701 of title 49, United States Code, to satisfy a non-Federal share requirement applicable to such a project; and

“(ii) in the case of a project eligible for credit assistance under the TIFIA program under chapter 6 of title 23, United States Code—

“(I) to satisfy a non-Federal share requirement applicable to such a project; and

“(II) to repay a loan provided under such program.

“(B) LIMITATIONS; APPLICATION OF REQUIREMENTS.—

“(i) LIMITATION ON AMOUNTS TO BE USED FOR INFRASTRUCTURE PROJECTS.—

“(I) IN GENERAL.—The total amount that a metropolitan city, nonentitlement unit of local government, or county may use from a payment made under this section for uses described in subparagraph (A) shall not exceed the greater of—

“(aa) \$10,000,000; and

“(bb) 30 percent of such payment.

“(II) RULE OF APPLICATION.—The spending limitation under subclause (I) shall not apply to any use of funds permitted under paragraph (1), and any such use of funds shall be disregarded for purposes of applying such spending limitation.

“(ii) LIMITATION ON OPERATING EXPENSES.—Funds provided under a payment made under this section shall not be used for operating expenses of a project described in clauses (xx) through (xxiv) of section 602(c)(5)(B).

“(iii) APPLICATION OF REQUIREMENTS.—Except as otherwise determined by the Secretary or the head of a Federal agency to which the Secretary has delegated authority pursuant to clause (iv) or provided in this section—

“(I) the requirements of section 60102 of the Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act shall apply to funds provided under a payment made under this section that are used pursuant to subparagraph (A) for a project described in clause (xxvi) of section 602(c)(5)(B) that relates to broadband infrastructure; and

“(II) the requirements of titles 23, 40, and 49 of the United States Code, title I of the Housing and Community Development Act of 1974 (42 U.S.C. 5301 et seq.), and the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (42 U.S.C. 4321 et seq.) shall apply to funds provided under a payment made under this section that are used for projects described in section 602(c)(5)(B).

“(iv) OVERSIGHT.—The Secretary may delegate oversight and administration of the requirements described in clause (iii) to the appropriate Federal agency.

“(v) SUPPLEMENT, NOT SUPPLANT.—Amounts from a payment made under this section that are used by a metropolitan city, nonentitlement unit of local government, or county for uses described in subparagraph (A) shall supplement, and not supplant, other Federal, State, territorial, Tribal, and local government funds (as applicable) otherwise available for such uses.

“(C) REPORTS.—The Secretary, in consultation with the Secretary of Transportation, shall provide periodic reports on the use of funds by metropolitan cities, nonentitlement units of local government, or counties under subparagraph (A).

“(D) AVAILABILITY.—Funds provided under a payment made under this section to a metropolitan city, nonentitlement unit of local government, or county shall remain available for obligation for a use described in subparagraph (A) through December 31, 2024, except that no amount of such funds may be expended after September 30, 2026.”.

(b) TECHNICAL AMENDMENTS.—Sections 602(c)(3) and 603(c)(3) of title VI of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 802(c)(3), 803(c)(3)) are each amended by striking “paragraph (17) of”.

(c) GUIDANCE AND EFFECTIVE DATE.—

(1) GUIDANCE OR RULE.—Within 60 days of the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of the Treasury, in consultation with the Secretary of Transportation, shall issue guidance or promulgate a rule to carry out the amendments made by this section, including updating reporting requirements on the use of funds under this section.

(2) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendments made by this section shall take effect upon the issuance of guidance or the promulgation of a rule described in paragraph (1).

(d) DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the unobligated balances from amounts made available to the Secretary of the Treasury (referred to in this subsection as the “Secretary”) for administrative expenses pursuant to the provisions specified in paragraph (2) shall be available to the Secretary (in addition to any other appropriations provided for such purpose) for any administrative expenses of the Department of the Treasury determined by the Secretary to be necessary to respond to the coronavirus emergency, including any expenses necessary to implement any provision of—

(A) the Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security Act (Public Law 116-136);

(B) division N of the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2021 (Public Law 116-260);

(C) the American Rescue Plan Act (Public Law 117-2); or

(D) title VI of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 801 et seq.).

(2) PROVISIONS SPECIFIED.—The provisions specified in this paragraph are the following:

(A) Sections 4003(f) and 4112(b) of the Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security Act (Public Law 116-136).

(B) Section 421(f)(2) of division N of the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2021 (Public Law 116-260).

(C) Sections 3201(a)(2)(B), 3206(d)(1)(A), and 7301(b)(5) of the American Rescue Plan Act of 2021 (Public Law 117-2).

(D) Section 602(a)(2) of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 802(a)(2)).

SEC. 3. LOCAL ASSISTANCE AND TRIBAL CONSISTENCY FUND.

Section 605 of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 805) is amended to read as follows:

“SEC. 605. LOCAL ASSISTANCE AND TRIBAL CONSISTENCY FUND.

“(a) APPROPRIATION.—In addition to amounts otherwise available, there is appropriated for fiscal year 2021, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, \$2,000,000,000 to remain available until September 30, 2023, with amounts to be obligated for each of fiscal years 2022 and 2023 in accordance with subsection (b), for making payments under this section to eligible revenue sharing recipients, eligible Tribal governments, and territories.

“(b) AUTHORITY TO MAKE PAYMENTS.—

“(1) ALLOCATIONS AND PAYMENTS TO ELIGIBLE REVENUE SHARING RECIPIENTS.—

“(A) ALLOCATIONS TO REVENUE SHARING COUNTIES.—For each of fiscal years 2022 and 2023, the Secretary shall reserve \$742,500,000 of the total amount appropriated under subsection (a) to allocate to each revenue sharing county and, except as provided in subparagraph (B), pay to each revenue sharing county that is an eligible revenue sharing county amounts that are determined by the Secretary taking into account the amount of entitlement land in each revenue sharing county and the economic conditions of each revenue sharing county, using such measurements of poverty, household income, and unemployment over the most recent 20-year period as of September 30, 2021, to the extent data are available, as well as other economic indicators the Secretary determines appropriate.

“(B) SPECIAL ALLOCATION RULES.—

“(1) REVENUE SHARING COUNTIES WITH LIMITED GOVERNMENT FUNCTIONS.—In the case of an amount allocated to a revenue sharing county under subparagraph (A) that is a county with limited government functions, the Secretary shall allocate and pay such amount to each eligible revenue sharing local government within such county with limited government functions in an amount determined by the Secretary taking into account the amount of entitlement land in each eligible revenue sharing local government and the population of such eligible revenue sharing local government relative to the total population of such county with limited government functions.

“(ii) ELIGIBLE REVENUE SHARING COUNTY IN ALASKA.—In the case of the eligible revenue sharing county described in subparagraph (f)(3)(C), the Secretary shall pay the amount allocated to such eligible revenue sharing county to the State of Alaska. The State of Alaska shall distribute such payment to home rule cities and general law cities (as such cities are defined by the State) located within the boundaries of the eligible revenue sharing county for which the payment was received.

“(C) PRO RATA ADJUSTMENT AUTHORITY.—The amounts otherwise determined for allocation and payment under subparagraphs (A) and (B) may be adjusted by the Secretary on a pro rata basis to the extent necessary to ensure that all available funds are allocated and paid to eligible revenue sharing recipients in accordance with the requirements specified in each such subparagraph.

“(2) ALLOCATIONS AND PAYMENTS TO ELIGIBLE TRIBAL GOVERNMENTS.—For each of fiscal years 2022 and 2023, the Secretary shall reserve \$250,000,000 of the total amount appropriated under subsection (a) to allocate and pay to eligible Tribal governments in amounts that are determined by the Secretary taking into account economic conditions of each eligible Tribe.

“(3) ALLOCATIONS AND PAYMENTS TO TERRITORIES.—For each of fiscal years 2022 and 2023, the Secretary shall reserve \$7,500,000 of the total amount appropriated under subsection (a) to allocate and pay to each territory an amount which bears the same proportion to the amount reserved in this paragraph as the population of such territory bears to the total population of all such territories.

“(c) USE OF PAYMENTS.—An eligible revenue sharing recipient, an eligible Tribal government, or a territory may use funds provided under a payment made under this section for any governmental purpose other than a lobbying activity.

“(d) REPORTING REQUIREMENT.—Any eligible revenue sharing recipient and any territory receiving a payment under this section

shall provide to the Secretary periodic reports providing a detailed accounting of the uses of fund by such eligible revenue sharing recipient or territory, as applicable, and such other information as the Secretary may require for the administration of this section.

“(e) RECOUPMENT.—Any eligible revenue sharing recipient or any territory that has failed to submit a report required under subsection (d) or failed to comply with subsection (c), shall be required to repay to the Secretary an amount equal to—

“(1) in the case of a failure to comply with subsection (c), the amount of funds used in violation of such subsection; and

“(2) in the case of a failure to submit a report required under subsection (d), such amount as the Secretary determines appropriate, but not to exceed 5 percent of the amount paid to the eligible revenue sharing recipient or the territory under this section for all fiscal years.

“(f) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

“(1) COUNTY.—The term ‘county’ means a county, parish, or other equivalent county division (as defined by the Bureau of the Census) in 1 of the 50 States.

“(2) COUNTY WITH LIMITED GOVERNMENT FUNCTIONS.—The term ‘county with limited government functions’ means a county in which entitlement land is located that is not an eligible revenue sharing county.

“(3) ELIGIBLE REVENUE SHARING COUNTY.—The term ‘eligible revenue sharing county’ means—

“(A) a unit of general local government (as defined in section 6901(2) of title 31, United States Code) that is a county in which entitlement land is located and which is eligible for a payment under section 6902(a) of title 31, United States Code;

“(B) the District of Columbia; or

“(C) the combined area in Alaska that is within the boundaries of a census area used by the Secretary of Commerce in the decennial census, but that is not included within the boundary of a unit of general local government described in subparagraph (A).

“(4) ELIGIBLE REVENUE SHARING LOCAL GOVERNMENT.—The term ‘eligible revenue sharing local government’ means a unit of general local government (as defined in section 6901(2) of title 31, United States Code) in which entitlement land is located that is not a county or territory and which is eligible for a payment under section 6902(a) of title 31, United States Code.

“(5) ELIGIBLE REVENUE SHARING RECIPIENTS.—The term ‘eligible revenue sharing recipients’ means, collectively, eligible revenue sharing counties and eligible revenue sharing local governments.

“(6) ELIGIBLE TRIBAL GOVERNMENT.—The term ‘eligible Tribal government’ means the recognized governing body of an eligible Tribe.

“(7) ELIGIBLE TRIBE.—The term ‘eligible Tribe’ means any Indian or Alaska Native tribe, band, nation, pueblo, village, community, component band, or component reservation, individually identified (including parenthetically) in the list published most recently as of March 11, 2021, pursuant to section 104 of the Federally Recognized Indian Tribe List Act of 1994 (25 U.S.C. 5131).

“(8) ENTITLEMENT LAND.—The term ‘entitlement land’ has the meaning given to such term in section 6901(1) of title 31, United States Code.

“(9) REVENUE SHARING COUNTY.—The term ‘revenue sharing county’ means—

“(A) an eligible revenue sharing county; or

“(B) a county with limited government functions.

“(10) SECRETARY.—The term ‘Secretary’ means the Secretary of the Treasury.

“(11) TERRITORY.—The term ‘territory’ means—

- “(A) the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico;
- “(B) the United States Virgin Islands;
- “(C) Guam;
- “(D) the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands; or
- “(E) American Samoa.”.

SEC. 4. EXTENSION OF AVAILABILITY OF CORONAVIRUS RELIEF FUND PAYMENTS TO TRIBAL GOVERNMENTS.

Section 601(d)(3) of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 801(d)(3)) is amended by inserting “(or, in the case of costs incurred by a Tribal government, during the period that begins on March 1, 2020, and ends on December 31, 2022)” before the period.

SEC. 5. RESCISSION OF CORONAVIRUS RELIEF AND RECOVERY FUNDS DECLINED BY STATES, TERRITORIES, OR OTHER GOVERNMENTAL ENTITIES.

Title VI of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 801 et seq.) is amended by adding at the end the following new section:

“SEC. 606. RESCISSION OF FUNDS DECLINED BY STATES, TERRITORIES, OR OTHER GOVERNMENTAL ENTITIES.

“(a) RESCISSION.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—Subject to paragraphs (2) and (3), if a State, territory, or other governmental entity provides notice to the Secretary of the Treasury in the manner provided by the Secretary of the Treasury that the State, territory, or other governmental entity intends to decline all or a portion of the amounts that are to be awarded to the State, territory, or other governmental entity from funds appropriated under this title, an amount equal to the unaccepted amounts or portion of such amounts allocated by the Secretary of the Treasury as of the date of such notice that would have been awarded to the State, territory, or other governmental entity shall be rescinded from the applicable appropriation account.

“(2) EXCLUSION.—Paragraph (1) shall not apply with respect to funds that are to be paid to a State under section 603 for distribution to nonentitlement units of local government.

“(3) RULES OF CONSTRUCTION.—Paragraph (1) shall not be construed as—

“(A) preventing a sub-State governmental entity, including a nonentitlement unit of local government, from notifying the Secretary of the Treasury that the sub-State governmental entity intends to decline all or a portion of the amounts that a State may distribute to the entity from funds appropriated under this title; or

“(B) allowing a State to prohibit or otherwise prevent a sub-State governmental entity from providing such a notice.

“(b) USE FOR DEFICIT REDUCTION.—Amounts rescinded under subsection (a) shall be deposited in the general fund of the Treasury for the sole purpose of deficit reduction.

“(c) STATE OR OTHER GOVERNMENTAL ENTITY DEFINED.—In this section, the term ‘State, territory, or other governmental entity’ means any entity to which a payment may be made directly to the entity under this title other than a Tribal government, as defined in sections 601(g), 602(g), and 604(d), and an eligible Tribal government, as defined in section 605(f).”.

MEASURES READ THE FIRST TIME, EN BLOC—S. 3005, S. 3006, S. 3007, S. 3008, S. 3009, AND S. 3010

Mr. SCHUMER. Madam President, I understand there are 6 bills at the desk, and I ask for their reading, en bloc.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will read the bills by title for the first time, en bloc.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

A bill (S. 3005) establishing appropriate thresholds for certain budget points of order in the Senate, and for other purposes.

A bill (S. 3006) to amend the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985 to extend the discretionary spending limits for fiscal years 2022 through 2031.

A bill (S. 3007) to amend the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985 to extend the discretionary spending limits.

A bill (S. 3008) to establish the Federal Rainy Day Fund to control emergency spending.

A bill (S. 3009) to amend title VI of the Social Security Act to remove the prohibition on States and territories against lowering their taxes.

A bill (S. 3010) to cap noninterest Federal spending as a percentage of potential GDP to right-size the Government, grow the economy, and balance the budget.

Mr. SCHUMER. Madam President, I now ask for a second reading and, in order to place the bills on the calendar under the provisions of rule XIV, I object to my own request, all en bloc.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Objection having been heard, the bills will be read for the second time, en bloc, on the next legislative day.

**ORDERS FOR WEDNESDAY,
OCTOBER 20, 2021**

Mr. SCHUMER. Madam President, now, finally, I ask unanimous consent that when the Senate completes its business today, it adjourn until 10 a.m. Wednesday, October 20; that following the prayer and pledge, the morning hour be deemed expired and the Journal of proceedings be approved to date, the time for the two leaders be reserved for their use later in the day, and morning business be closed; that upon the conclusion of morning business, the Senate proceed to executive session to resume consideration of the Lhamon nomination; further, that if cloture is invoked on the Lhamon nomination, all postcloture time expire at 1:45 p.m., and that if confirmed, the motion to reconsider be considered made and laid upon the table and the President be immediately notified of the Senate's action.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

ORDER OF BUSINESS

Mr. SCHUMER. Madam President, for the information of Senators, the first rollcall vote of the day will begin at approximately 11 a.m.

ORDER FOR ADJOURNMENT

Mr. SCHUMER. Madam President, if there is no further business to come before the Senate, I ask that it stand adjourned under the previous order, following the remarks of Senators KING and PORTMAN.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Maine.

ELECTION SECURITY

Mr. KING. Madam President, the United States of America is an anomaly in world history. We are a 245-year experiment in self-government, which is based upon an idea that was radical in 1776. It was tested at Gettysburg, Antietam, Shiloh, and the Wilderness. It was defended at Anzio, Iwo Jima, and Normandy, and was reaffirmed in 1965. It is an idea that the people—all the people—are the ultimate source of power and can govern themselves through their elected representatives. That was a radical notion in 1776.

The historical norm is just the opposite—kings; pharaohs; dictators; czars; warlords; emperors; and, more recently, presidents for life. Throughout most of human history, and right up to the present day, in most countries, the people have little or no say in the decisions that determine their fate. And these rulers are rarely, if ever, beneficent. In fact, again, the historical norm is just the opposite—pervasive corruption, the pursuit of power for its own sake, the crushing of dissent, sham elections, and the abuse or even elimination of anyone not sufficiently loyal or useful to the leader. That is the historical norm.

There is nothing surprising about this because it reflects human nature. History fairly shouts at us that power corrupts, and absolute power corrupts absolutely.

Given the consistent history of this experience—of warlords, dictators, czars, and the abuse of their authority—it is clear that what we are doing, this experiment, is fragile. It is not the norm. It is an anomaly. What we have and take for granted is in no way guaranteed. As has been the case for democratic experiments throughout history, it can fail. Rarely can it fail from external attack. Almost always, democratic experiments fail from erosion from within.

On the surface, our democratic system protects us by resting upon our ingenuous Constitution, the primary purpose of which is to establish an effective government while at the same time dividing and dispersing power, and in Madison's evocative phrase: Obliging the government to control itself.

And of all the safeguards built into the Constitution—and there are many; two Houses of Congress, vetoes, division of the war power, advise and consent, enumerated powers, Federalism, the Bill of Rights—of all of those protections, the most fundamental and essential is regular elections, the clearest expression of the people's will.

For most of my life, I have not really thought much about how elections actually work. You go to the town office or the school gym, they cross your name off on a list, hand you a ballot, and you go into a booth and make your